

WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, December 18, 2006

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	L4	L3 and desloratadine	49
<input type="checkbox"/>	L3	514/290	837
<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	L1 and desloratadine	7
<input type="checkbox"/>	L1	546/93	283

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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NEWS 4 AUG 28 ADISCTI Reloaded and Enhanced
NEWS 5 AUG 30 CA(SM)/CAPLUS(SM) Austrian patent law changes
NEWS 6 SEP 11 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with more pre-1907 records
NEWS 7 SEP 21 CA/CAPLUS fields enhanced with simultaneous left and right
truncation
NEWS 8 SEP 25 CA(SM)/CAPLUS(SM) display of CA Lexicon enhanced
NEWS 9 SEP 25 CAS REGISTRY(SM) no longer includes Concord 3D coordinates
NEWS 10 SEP 25 CAS REGISTRY(SM) updated with amino acid codes for pyrrolysine
NEWS 11 SEP 28 CEABA-VTB classification code fields reloaded with new
classification scheme
NEWS 12 OCT 19 LOGOFF HOLD duration extended to 120 minutes
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NEWS 21 NOV 13 CA/CAPLUS pre-1967 chemical substance index entries enhanced
with preparation role
NEWS 22 NOV 20 CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in
additional databases
NEWS 23 NOV 20 CA/CAPLUS to MARPAT accession number crossover limit increased
to 50,000
NEWS 24 DEC 01 CAS REGISTRY updated with new ambiguity codes
NEWS 25 DEC 11 CAS REGISTRY chemical nomenclature enhanced
NEWS 26 DEC 14 WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX manual codes updated
NEWS 27 DEC 14 GBFULL and FRFULL enhanced with IPC 8 features and
functionality

NEWS EXPRESS NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT
MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.

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18/12/2006

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NEWS IPC8 For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8
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=> file registry

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:33:42 ON 18 DEC 2006

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 15 DEC 2006 HIGHEST RN 915749-75-6

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L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> s l1 ful

FULL SEARCH INITIATED 11:34:00 FILE 'REGISTRY'

FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 3543 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 3543 ITERATIONS

826 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L2 826 SEA SSS FUL L1

10510619

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

166.94

167.15

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:34:03 ON 18 DEC 2006

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 18 Dec 2006 VOL 145 ISS 26

FILE LAST UPDATED: 17 Dec 2006 (20061217/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply. They are available for your review at:

<http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html>

=> s l2 and pure

1287 L2

440559 PURE

17 PURES

440568 PURE

(PURE OR PURES)

L3 15 L2 AND PURE

=> s l3 and 99.9

295294 99

1878490 9

19884 99.9

(99(W)9)

L4 0 L3 AND 99.9

=> s l3 and 99

295294 99

L5 1 L3 AND 99

=> d abs bib hitstr

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB The present invention provides substantially pure desloratadine having an HPLC purity greater than 99.5% and having an absorbance less than 0.15 Au at 420 nm for a 5 % weight/volume solution in methanol, which does not show a peak for an impurity at a relative retention time in the range from 0.85 to 0.99 (relative to desloratadine appearing at a retention time of 25±5 min), which is greater than the discard limit set at less than 0.025 % of the total area,

when tested according to an HPLC method performed using a Hypersil BDS C8 column (15 cm x 4.6 mm, 5 µm particle size) with the following parameters: Mobile phase: a buffer solution having a pH of about 3, methanol and acetonitrile in a volume ratio of 8:1:1; Injection volume: 20 µL; Flow rate: 1.5 mL/min; Run time: 75 min; Discard limit: Set at less than 0.025% of total area. The present invention also provides a process for the preparation of substantially pure desloratadine by the process comprising acidic hydrolysis of desloratadine analogs with a strong organic acid or a mineral acid.

AN 2003:836755 CAPLUS

DN 139:328323

TI Substantially pure antihistaminic compound

IN Thennati, Rajamannar; Chitturi, Trinadha Rao; Kanangi, Shivramchandra; Unnam, Raja Sekhar; Jadav, Kanaksinh Jesingbhai

PA Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, India

SO PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003086275	A2	20031023	WO 2003-IN156	20030416
	WO 2003086275	A3	20040212		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	AU 2003262141	A1	20031027	AU 2003-262141	20030416
	US 2006058334	A1	20060316	US 2004-510619	20041007
PRAI	IN 2002-MU348	A	20020415		
	WO 2003-IN156	W	20030416		

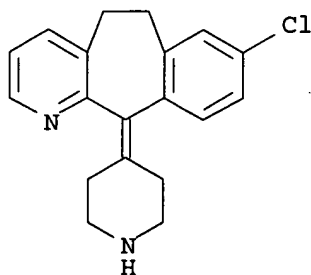
OS MARPAT 139:328323

IT 100643-71-8P, Desloratadine

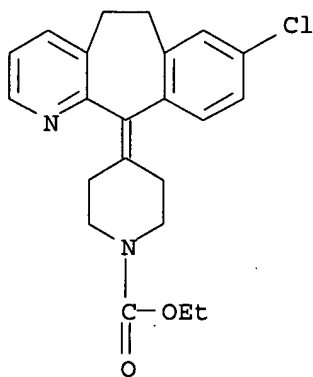
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of substantially pure desloratadine by acid hydrolysis)

RN 100643-71-8 CAPLUS

CN 5H-Benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine, 8-chloro-6,11-dihydro-11-(4-piperidinylidene)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

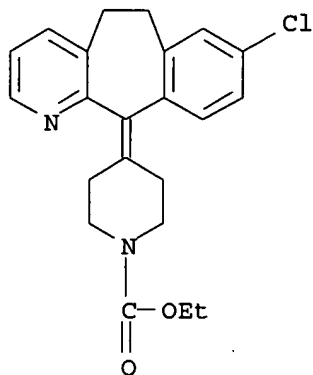


IT 79794-75-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of substantially pure desloratadine by acid
hydrolysis)
RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-
benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)



=> d l3 abs bib fhitstr 1-15

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB A review. Since the occurrence of allergic diseases increases, the need for antihistaminic drugs also grows. This requires new and more effective methods for their anal. Electromigration techniques are now often used in pharmaceutical anal. and can complement the use of HPLC. Data from the last 15 yr on the use of electromigration methods (capillary zonal electrophoresis, isotachopheresis, micellar electrokinetic chromatog., capillary electrochromatog.) in the separation and determination of H1-antihistaminics in pure form, drugs, and biol. material are discussed. Data on the anal. of azelastine, cyclizine, diphenylhydramine, dioxopromethazine, dimetindene, embramine, pheniramine, hydroxyzine, meclozine, loratidine, and promethazine are examined
AN 2006:90923 CAPLUS
DN 145:174508
TI The use of electromigration methods in analysis of H1-antihistaminics
AU Kubacak, P.; Mikus, P.; Valaskova, I.; Havranek, E.
CS Farm. Fak., Univ. Komenskeho, Bratislava, Slovakia
SO Farmaceuticky Obzor (2005), 74(11), 301-306
CODEN: FAOBAS; ISSN: 0014-8172
PB Zdravotnicke Vydavatelstvo HERBA, spol. s r. o.
DT Journal; General Review
LA Slovak
IT 79794-75-5, Loratidine
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(electromigration methods use in anal. of H1-antihistaminic drugs)
RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-
benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 2 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB A rapid, sensitive, accurate, precise, reproducible, and versatile method for determining the purity of reference drug stds. and the routine anal. of illicit

drugs and adulterants using proton (^1H) NMR Spectroscopy is presented.

The methodol. uses a weighed sample dissolved in a deuterated solvent or solvent mixture containing a high purity internal standard The NMR experiment

employs 8

scans using a 45 s delay and 90° pulse. In the determination of purity of reference stds., the number of quant. detns. available is equal to the number

of peak

groups that are baseline resolved. The relative standard deviation (RSD) of these signals is usually $<1\%$ for pure stds., and the results

agree well with other purity determining methods. This method can also aid in the determination of correct mol. weight for stds. containing an unknown

number of waters of

hydration or an unknown number of acids per drug in salts. Because the molar response for the hydrogen nucleus is 1 for all compds., and since no separation media are used, only one linearity study is required to test a probe. In the presented study, the linearity of the NMR probe was determined using methamphetamine HCl dissolved in deuterium oxide (D_2O) with maleic acid as the internal standard (5 mg) for a range of concns. from 0.033 to 69.18 mg/mL with a resulting correlation coefficient of >0.9999 for all 6 methamphetamine peak groups. The spectra of complex illicit heroin, methamphetamine, MDMA, and cocaine samples are presented, as well as an extensive list of compds., their solubilities and the solvent(s) and internal standard used.

AN 2005:1277701 CAPLUS

DN 144:227583

TI Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy (NMR) methods for determining the purity of reference drug standards and illicit forensic drug seizures

AU Hays, Patrick A.

CS Drug Enforcement Administration, Special Testing and Research Laboratory, U.S. Department of Justice, Dulles, VA, 20166, USA

SO Journal of Forensic Sciences (2005), 50(6), 1342-1360
CODEN: JFSCAS; ISSN: 0022-1198

PB ASTM International

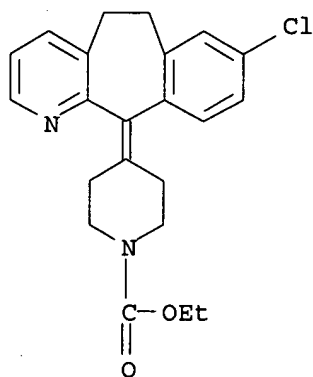
DT Journal

LA English

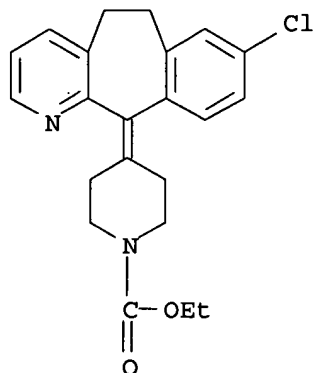
IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

CODEN: LPZAEH; ISSN: 1000-4963
 PB Linchuang Pifuke Zazhi Bianjibu
 DT Journal
 LA Chinese
 IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine
 RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (inhibition effects of antihistamines for chemokines and cytokines
 expression of cultivated skin in vitro)
 RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-
 benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 4 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AB Two simple extractive spectrophotometric methods were developed for the
 estimation of loratadine in pure and pharmaceutical dosage forms.
 These methods are based on the formation of complexes of the drug with the
 2 acid dyes Orange-II and Eriochrome Black-T in acidic medium followed by
 their extraction into chloroform. The absorbance of the chloroform exts. is
 measured against the corresponding reagent blanks. These methods were
 statistically evaluated and found to be precise and accurate.
 AN 2005:261705 CAPLUS
 DN 142:322948
 TI Assay of loratadine by extractive spectrophotometry
 AU Rao, J. V. L. N. Seshagiri; Rao, Y. Srinivasa; Murthy, T. K.;
 Jitendrababu, V.; Chowdary, K. P. R.
 CS Department Of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam,
 530 003, India
 SO Acta Ciencia Indica, Chemistry (2003), 29(3), 207-209
 CODEN: ACICDV; ISSN: 0253-7338
 PB Pragati Prakashan
 DT Journal
 LA English
 IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine
 RL: ANT (Analyte); THU (Therapeutic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (assay of loratadine by extractive spectrophotometry)
 RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-
 benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)



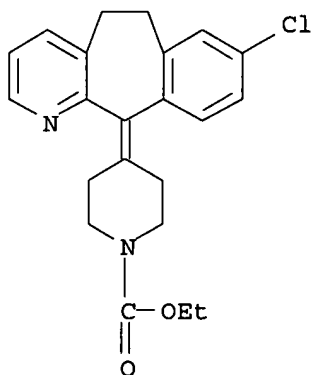
RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB A review. Treatment for allergic conjunctivitis has markedly expanded in recent years, providing opportunities for more focused therapy, but often leaving both physicians and patients confused over the variety of options. As monotherapy, oral antihistamines are an excellent choice when attempting to control multiple early-phase, and some late-phase, allergic symptoms in the eyes, nose and pharynx. Unfortunately, despite their efficacy in relief of allergic symptoms, systemic antihistamines may result in unwanted adverse effects, such as drowsiness and dry mouth. Newer second-generation antihistamines (cetirizine, fexofenadine, loratadine and desloratadine) are preferred over older first-generation antihistamines in order to avoid the sedative and anticholinergic effects that are associated with first-generation agents. When the allergic symptom or complaint, such as ocular pruritus, is isolated, focused therapy with topical (ophthalmic) antihistamines. Is often efficacious and clearly superior to systemic antihistamines, either as monotherapy or in conjunction with an oral or intranasal agent. Topical antihistaminic agents not only provide faster and superior relief than systemic antihistamines, but they may also possess a longer duration of action than other classes including vasoconstrictors, pure mast cell stabilizers, NSAIDs and corticosteroids. Many antihistamines have anti-inflammatory properties as well. Some of this anti-inflammatory effect seen with 'pure' antihistamines (levocabastine and emedastine) may be directly attributed to the blocking of the histamine receptor that has been shown to downregulate intercellular adhesion mol.-1 expression and, in turn, limit chemotaxis of inflammatory cells. Some topical multiple-action histamine H1-receptor antagonists (olopatadine, ketotifen, azelastine and epinastine) have been shown to prevent activation of neutrophils, eosinophils and macrophages, or inhibit release of leukotrienes, platelet-activating factors and other inflammatory mediators. Topical vasoconstrictor agents provide rapid relief, especially for redness; however, the relief is often short-lived, and overuse of vasoconstrictors may lead to rebound hyperemia and irritation. Another class of topical agents, mast cell stabilizers (sodium cromoglycate [cromolyn sodium], nedocromil and lodoxamide), may be considered; however, they generally have a much slower onset of action. The efficacy of mast cell stabilizers may be attributed to anti-inflammatory properties in addition to mast cell stabilization. In the class of topical NSAIDs, ketorolac has been promoted for ocular itching but has been found to be

inferior for relief of allergic conjunctivitis when compared with olopatadine and emedastine. Lastly, topical corticosteroids may be considered for severe seasonal ocular allergy symptoms, although long-term use should be avoided because of risks of ocular adverse effects, including glaucoma and cataract formation.

AN 2005:153798 CAPLUS
 DN 142:456071
 TI Efficacy and tolerability of newer antihistamines in the treatment of allergic conjunctivitis
 AU Bielory, Leonard; Lien, Kenneth W.; Bigelsen, Steve
 CS Department of Medicine, Pediatrics and Ophthalmology, Division of Allergy, Immunology and Rheumatology, Immuno-Ophthalmology Service, UMDNJ-New Jersey Medical School, Newark, NJ, USA
 SO Drugs (2005), 65(2), 215-228
 CODEN: DRUGAY; ISSN: 0012-6667
 PB Adis International Ltd.
 DT Journal; General Review
 LA English
 IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine
 RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (antihistamines in treatment of allergic conjunctivitis)
 RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 110 THERE ARE 110 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AB The invention relates to novel microemulsions comprising a non-polar lipid, at least one polar solvent, a surfactant, and a polar lipid. A microemulsion of these ingredients provides an environment that substantially encloses airborne particles, i.e., allergens, bacteria and viruses, and it can be used for entrapping such particles. The inventive microemulsions are especially adapted for the prevention of symptoms in mammals, which are indirectly or directly caused by airborne particles. The invention further provides compns. comprising such microemulsions and methods of treatment comprising administering the same. For example, a microemulsion was prepared, containing glycerol monooleate 34%, propylene glycol

23%, polyethylene glycol 400 18%, sesame oil 11%, saline solution 10%, and polysorbate 80 4%. The microemulsion was administered as a spray to human volunteers. No signs or complaints of adverse effects were made. The formulation showed a superior wetting as compared with sesame oil and pure saline. Similar formulations protected MDCK and HSG cells in the culture from infection with influenza A virus.

AN 2005:55045 CAPLUS

DN 142:141249

TI Microemulsions comprising lipids for preventing airway diseases

IN Cockbain, Julian; Wollmer, Per; Andersson, Morgan; Greiff, Lennart; Landh, Thomas

PA Nares AB, Swed.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.

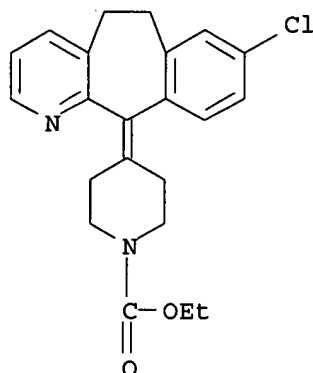
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005004843	A1	20050120	WO 2004-GB2925	20040707
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1648412	A1	20060426	EP 2004-743268	20040707
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
	US 2006269578	A1	20061130	US 2006-563828	20060508
PRAI	SE 2003-2005	A	20030707		
	SE 2003-2006	A	20030707		
	US 2003-484664P	P	20030707		
	WO 2004-GB2925	W	20040707		
IT	79794-75-5, Loratadine				
	RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (microemulsions comprising lipids, polar solvent, and surfactant for entrapping airborne particles and preventing airway diseases)				
RN	79794-75-5 CAPLUS				
CN	1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB A consumable film adapted to adhere to and dissolve in the oral cavity of a warm-blooded animal including humans, comprising a modified starch, pharmaceutically active agent and, optionally, at least one water-soluble polymer, such as pullulan, cellulose derivs., polyvinylpyrrolidone, acacia gum, poly(acrylic acid), etc. For example, preparation of a quick dissolving consumable film containing 15.0 mg dextromethorphan-HBr and Pure -Cote B793 base, using xanthan gum, locust bean gum, carrageenan and Pure-Cote B793 as film-forming ingredients was presented.

AN 2004:965039 CAPLUS

DN 141:400962

TI Fast dissolving orally consumable films containing a modified starch for improved heat and moisture resistance

IN Fadden, David John; Kulkarni, Neema Mahesh; Sorg, Albert Frank

PA Warner-Lambert Company LLC, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

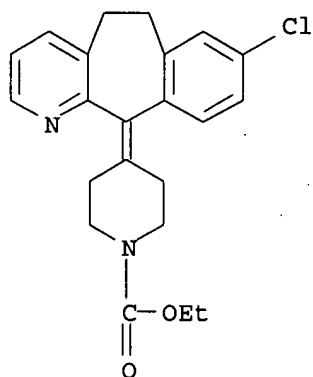
DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2004096193	A1	20041111	WO 2004-IB1398	20040419
W:			AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW	
RW:			BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG	
AU 2004233744	A1	20041111	AU 2004-233744	20040419
CA 2523372	A1	20041111	CA 2004-2523372	20040419
EP 1622595	A1	20060208	EP 2004-728218	20040419
R:			AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK	
BR 2004009463	A	20060502	BR 2004-9463	20040419
CN 1784218	A	20060607	CN 2004-80011888	20040419

JP 2006525308 T 20061109 JP 2006-506579 20040419
 US 2004247648 A1 20041209 US 2004-838045 20040503
 PRAI US 2003-467339P P 20030502
 WO 2004-IB1398 A 20040419
 IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (fast dissolving oral films containing modified starch and optionally
 water-soluble polymer for improved heat and moisture resistance)
 RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-
 benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)



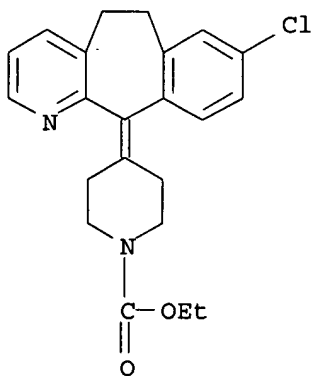
RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AB Disclosed is a free-flowing solid formulations of drugs or pharmaceutical
 agents which have poor aqueous solubility are obtained by admixing a liquid or
 gel
 composition that includes 1-30 % of the drug, 5-60 % of a surfactant, 10-40 %
 of water; 1-20 % of unsatd. fatty acid ester, 0-50 % water miscible
 pharmaceutically acceptable polyol and 1-10 % phospholipid with a
 pharmaceutically acceptable suitable solid carrier and thereafter drying
 the admixt. The free-flowing powder is suitable for being formed into
 tablets or capsules. The drug or pharmaceutical agent is solubilized in
 the formulation and has significantly improved bio-availability when
 compared to the drug tested in its pure form. A gel composition
 containing polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate 35, propylene glycol 25, Et
 linoleate 8, simvastatin 4, and 5 % lecithin aqueous solution q.s. to 100 % was
 formulated. Colloidal silicon dioxide 30 parts was granulated with the
 obtained gel 70 parts. The granules was dried to provide a free-flowing
 powder. When this powder was exposed to a gastric medium of pH 1.2, 67 %
 of the drug simvastatin dissolved within 10 min.
 AN 2004:490267 CAPLUS
 DN 141:42919
 TI Free-flowing solid formulations with improved bio-availability of poorly
 water soluble drugs and process for making the same
 IN Li, Wenji; Alosio, Edward; Dema-Ala, Bricini Faith; Nguyen, Amy
 PA USA
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.
 CODEN: USXXCO
 DT Patent

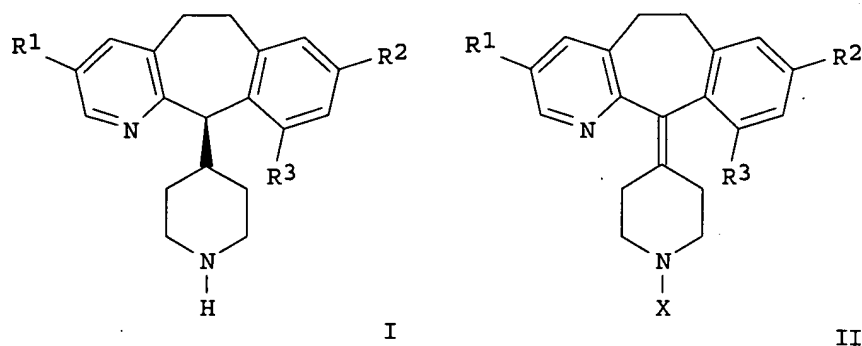
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004115226	A1	20040617	US 2002-317657	20021212
	WO 2004054540	A2	20040701	WO 2003-US38979	20031209
	WO 2004054540	A3	20040930		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
	RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	AU 2003300833	A1	20040709	AU 2003-300833	20031209
	JP 2006511536	T	20060406	JP 2004-560372	20031209
	US 2006263397	A1	20061123	US 2006-494131	20060727
PRAI	US 2002-317657	A	20021212		
	WO 2003-US38979	W	20031209		
IT	79794-75-5, Loratadine				
	RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(free-flowing solid formulations with improved bio-availability of poorly water soluble drugs obtained from gel compns. containing surfactants, fatty acid esters, polyols, and phospholipids)				
RN	79794-75-5 CAPLUS				
CN	1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				



L3 ANSWER 9 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
GI



AB Title compds. I [R1, R2, R3 = halo, alkyl, OR4; R4 = alkyl; X = H] were prepared via the reduction (+) piperidinyldenes II. For example, diisobutylaluminum hydride reduction of atropisomer (+) II (R1, R3 = Br; R2 = Cl; X = H), e.g., prepared from piperidinecarboxylic acid II (R1, R3 = Br; R2 = Cl; X = CO2Et) in 2-steps, afforded claimed piperidine I (R1, R3 = Br; R2 = Cl; X = H) in $[\alpha] = +51.9^\circ$. Of note, atropisomer (-) II (R1, R3 = Br; R2 = Cl; X = H) was converted in 45% yield to (+) II (R1, R3 = Br; R2 = Cl; X = H) via heating in 1,2-dichlorobenzene at 150° C for 7-days. Compds. I are useful intermediates in the preparation of farnesyl protein transferase (FPT) inhibitor SCH66336.

AN 2004:212161 CAPLUS

DN 140:270738

TI Preparation of optically pure atropisomers of the piperidinyldenebenzocycloheptapyridine intermediate of SCH66336

IN Njoroge, F. George; Vibulbhan, Bancha; Girijavallabhan, Viyyoor M.

PA Schering Corporation, USA

SO U.S., 7 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

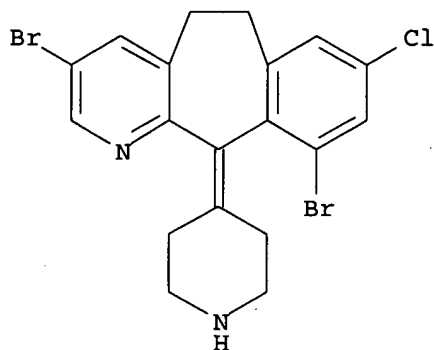
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6706883	B1	20040316	US 1999-345966	19990701
PRAI	US 1998-91585P	P	19980702		
OS	CASREACT 140:270738; MARPAT 140:270738				
IT	218453-59-9P				

RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of optically pure atropisomers of the piperidinyldenebenzocycloheptapyridine intermediate of SCH66336)

RN 218453-59-9 CAPLUS

CN 5H-Benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine, 3,10-dibromo-8-chloro-6,11-dihydro-11-(4-piperidinyldene)-, (+)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB The present invention provides substantially pure desloratadine having an HPLC purity greater than 99.5% and having an absorbance less than 0.15 Au at 420 nm for a 5 % weight/volume solution in methanol, which does not show a peak for an impurity at a relative retention time in the range from 0.85 to 0.99 (relative to desloratadine appearing at a retention time of 25±5 min), which is greater than the discard limit set at less than 0.025 % of the total area, when tested according to an HPLC method performed using a Hypersil BDS C8 column (15 cm x 4.6 mm, 5 µm particle size) with the following parameters: Mobile phase: a buffer solution having a pH of about 3, methanol and acetonitrile in a volume ratio of 8:1:1; Injection volume: 20 µL; Flow rate: 1.5 mL/min; Run time: 75 min; Discard limit: Set at less than 0.025% of total area. The present invention also provides a process for the preparation of substantially pure desloratadine by the process comprising acidic hydrolysis of desloratadine analogs with a strong organic acid or a mineral acid.

AN 2003:836755 CAPLUS

DN 139:328323

TI Substantially pure antihistaminic compound

IN Thennati, Rajamannar; Chitturi, Trinadha Rao; Kanangi, Shivramchandra; Unnam, Raja Sekhar; Jadav, Kanaksinh Jesingbhai

PA Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Limited, India

SO PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

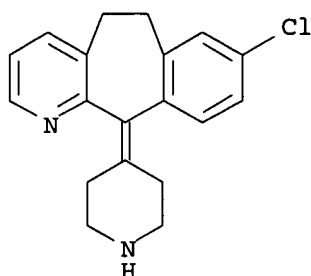
DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

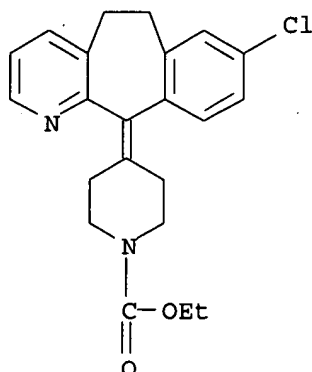
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003086275	A2	20031023	WO 2003-IN156	20030416
	WO 2003086275	A3	20040212		
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	AU 2003262141	A1	20031027	AU 2003-262141	20030416

US 2006058334 A1 20060316 US 2004-510619 20041007
 PRAI IN 2002-MU348 A 20020415
 WO 2003-IN156 W 20030416
 OS MARPAT 139:328323
 IT 100643-71-8P, Desloratadine
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);
 BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of substantially pure desloratadine by acid
 hydrolysis)
 RN 100643-71-8 CAPLUS
 CN 5H-Benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine, 8-chloro-6,11-dihydro-11-(4-
 piperidinylidene)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L3 ANSWER 11 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 AB Three simple and accurate methods are presented for determination of
 Cetirizine,
 Fexofenadine, Loratadine and Acrivastine in pure form and com.
 dosage forms. The first method is based on the reaction of the above
 cited drugs with bromocresol purple dye to form ion-pair complex
 extractable with chloroform and subsequently measured
 spectrophotometrically. Secondly, eosin gives with these drugs ion-pair
 complex, measurable directly without extraction both spectrophotometrically and
 spectrofluorimetrically. The last method involves the base-catalyzed
 condensation of mixed anhydrides of organic acids (citric acid/acetic
 anhydride) where as the tertiary amino group in the above-cited drugs acts
 as the basic catalyst. The product of condensation is measured
 spectrophotometrically. All the reaction conditions for the proposed
 method were studied.
 AN 2002:742231 CAPLUS
 DN 138:193370
 TI Determination of some histamine H1-receptor antagonists in dosage forms
 AU Gazy, Azza A.; Mahgoub, Hoda; El-Yazbi, F. A.; El-Sayed, M. A.; Youssef,
 Rasha M.
 CS Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutical Analytical Chemistry,
 University of Alexandria, Alexandria, 21521, Egypt
 SO Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis (2002), 30(3), 859-867
 CODEN: JPBADA; ISSN: 0731-7085
 PB Elsevier Science B.V.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine
 RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
 (determination of some H1 antihistamines by fluorometry and spectroscopy)
 RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-

benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB Four stability-indicating procedures have been suggested for determination of the

non sedating antihistaminic agent loratadine. Loratadine being an ester undergoes alkaline hydrolysis and the corresponding acid derivative is produced as

a degradation product. Its identity was confirmed using IR and MS. The first procedure is based on determination of loratadine by HPLC with detection at wavelength, 250 nm. Mobile phase is acetonitrile:orthophosphoric acid (35:65) using benzophenone as an internal standard. Sensitivity range is 5.00-50.00 µg/mL. Second determination is a densitometric procedure based on determination of loratadine in the presence of its degradate at λ 246 nm using the mobile phase; methanol:ammonia (10:0.15). Sensitivity range is 1.25-7.50 µg per spot. The third procedure is a spectrophotometric one where a mixture of loratadine and its degradate are resolved by first derivative

ratio spectra. Sensitivity range is found to be 3.00-22.00 µg/mL, upon carrying out the measurements at wavelengths 236, 262.4 and 293.2 nm. The fourth procedure is based on second derivative spectrophotometry, where D2 measurements are carried out at λ 266 nm. The sensitivity range is 3.00-22.00 µg/mL. The validity of the described procedures was assessed by applying the standard addition technique. Statistical anal. of the results have been carried out revealing high accuracy and good precision. The suggested procedures could be used for determination of loratadine both in pure and dosage forms, as well as in the presence of its degradate.

AN 2002:418184 CAPLUS

DN 137:253110

TI Stability indicating methods for the determination of loratadine in the presence of its degradation product

AU El Ragehy, N. A.; Badawey, A. M.; Khateeb, S. Z.-El

CS Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Analytical Chemistry, Cairo University, Cairo, 11562, Egypt

SO Journal of Pharmaceutical and Biomedical Analysis (2002), 28(6), 1041-1053
CODEN: JPBADA; ISSN: 0731-7085

PB Elsevier Science B.V.

DT Journal

LA English

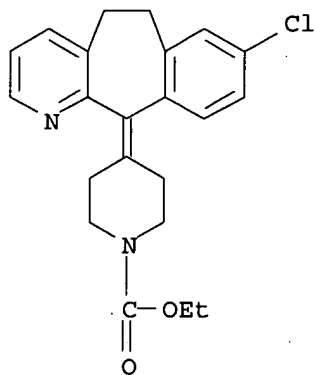
IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(determination of loratadine in presence of degradation product by HPLC and second derivative spectrophotometry)

RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS

CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



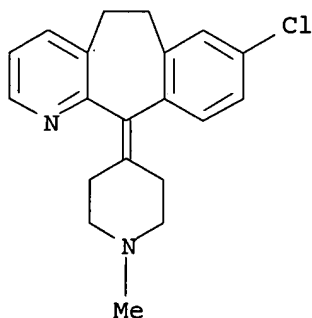
RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

AB To be considered for further development, lead structures should display the following properties: (1) simple chemical features, amenable for chemical optimization; (2) membership to an established SAR series; (3) favorable patent situation; and (4) good absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion (ADME) properties. There are two distinct categories of leads: those that lack any therapeutic use (i.e., "pure" leads), and those that are marketed drugs themselves but have been altered to yield novel drugs. We have previously analyzed the design of leadlike combinatorial libraries starting from 18 lead and drug pairs of structures (S. J. Teague et al. Angew. Chemical, Int. Ed. Engl. 1999, 38, 3743-3748). Here, we report results based on an extended dataset of 96 lead-drug pairs, of which 62 are lead structures that are not marketed as drugs, and 75 are drugs that are not presumably used as leads. We examined the following properties: MW (mol. weight), CMR (the calculated mol. refractivity), RNG (the number of rings), RTB (the number of rotatable bonds), the number of hydrogen bond donors (HDO) and acceptors (HAC), the calculated logarithm of the n-octanol/water partition (CLogP), the calculated logarithm of the distribution coefficient at pH 7.4 (LogD74), the Daylight-fingerprint druglike score (DFPS), and the property and pharmacophore features score (PPFS). The following differences were observed between the medians of drugs and leads: $\Delta MW = 69$; $\Delta CMR = 1.8$; $\Delta RNG = \Delta HAC = 1$; $\Delta RTB = 2$; $\Delta CLogP = 0.43$; $\Delta LogD74 = 0.97$; $\Delta HDO = 0$; $\Delta DFPS = 0.15$; $\Delta PPFS = 0.12$. Lead structures exhibit, on the average, less mol. complexity (less MW, less number of rings and rotatable bonds), are less hydrophobic (lower CLogP and LogD74), and less druglike (lower druglike scores). These findings indicate that the process of optimizing a lead into a drug results in more complex structures. This information should be used in the design of novel combinatorial libraries

that are aimed at lead discovery.

AN 2001:527755 CAPLUS
DN 135:266637
TI Is There a Difference between Leads and Drugs? A Historical Perspective
AU Oprea, Tudor I.; Davis, Andrew M.; Teague, Simon J.; Leeson, Paul D.
CS AstraZeneca R&D Molndal EST Lead Informatics, Moelndal, S 431 83, Swed.
SO Journal of Chemical Information and Computer Sciences (2001), 41(5),
1308-1315
CODEN: JCISD8; ISSN: 0095-2338
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
IT 38092-89-6
RL: PRP (Properties)
(drug design and structure-activity relationship between leads and
leadlike drugs)
RN 38092-89-6 CAPLUS
CN 5H-Benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridine, 8-chloro-6,11-dihydro-11-(1-methyl-
4-piperidinylidene)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

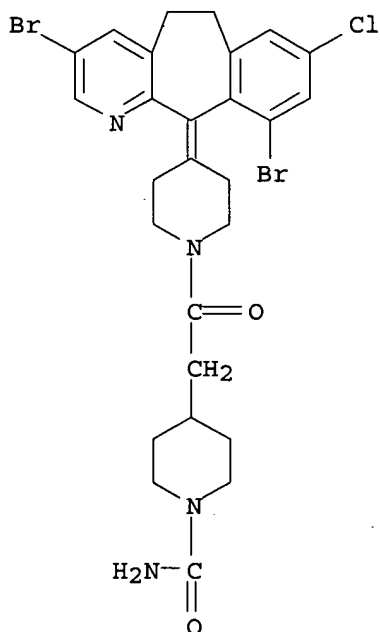


RE.CNT 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB Introduction of bromine at the 10-position of 3-bromo-8-chlorobenzocycloheptapyridine analogs results in formation of racemic atropisomeric compds. that are easily separable at room temperature on a ChiralPak AD column providing pure atropisomers. Evaluation of the FPT (farnesyl protein transferase) activity of these atropisomers revealed that dextrorotatory compds. were more potent in the farnesyl protein transferase enzyme and cellular assay than their levorotatory isomers. The dextrorotatory were found to inhibit farnesyl protein transferase processing in COS cells at low micro molar range. They were also found to have excellent cellular antitumor activity. Evaluation of the dextrorotatory isomers in DLD-tumor model in nude mice revealed that they were efficacious, inhibiting tumor growth by 55 and 63% at 50 mpk, resp.

AN 1999:383510 CAPLUS
DN 131:157697
TI Atropisomeric trihalobenzocycloheptapyridine analogues provide stereoselective FPT inhibitors with antitumor activity
AU Njoroge, F. George; Vibulbhan, Bancha; Bishop, W. Robert; Kirschmeier, Paul; Bryant, Mathew S.; Nomeir, Amin A.; Liu, Ming; Doll, Ronald J.; Girijavallabhan, Viyyoor M.; Ganguly, Ashit K.
CS Departments of Chemistry and Tumor Biology, Schering-Plough Research

Institute, NJ, 07033, USA
SO Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry (1999), 7(5), 861-867
CODEN: BMECEP; ISSN: 0968-0896
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
IT 193275-78-4P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and farnesyl protein transferase inhibiting activity of atropisomeric trihalobenzocycloheptapyridine analogs)
RN 193275-78-4 CAPLUS
CN 1-Piperidinecarboxamide, 4-[2-[4-(3,10-dibromo-8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-1-piperidinyl]-2-oxoethyl]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 15 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AB The antihistamine-H1 and antiplatelet activating factor (PAF) activities of seven compds., including rupatadine, a new antiallergic drug, were studied in healthy beagle dogs using a new exptl. model that allows simultaneous testing of PAF and histamine reactions in the same animal. The method was based on the measurement of wheal area induced in dogs' skin by intradermal injection of PAF (1.5 µg) or histamine (2.5 µg). Rupatadine and the H1-antihistamine drugs cetirizine, levocabastine, and loratadine, administered orally at doses of 1 or 10 mg/kg showed similar maximum potencies (75-85% of wheal inhibition) 4-8 h after treatment. Levocabastine was the longest-acting compound (55% and 69% inhibition 24 h after administration of 1 or 10 mg/kg, resp.). Rupatadine, loratadine, and cetirizine behaved similarly, showing 34% and 58% inhibition at 24 h

at the same doses. Dual PAF and histamine antagonist SCH-37370 exhibited mild anti-H1 activity, the maximum effect being 27% at 10 mg/kg. Pure PAF antagonists WEB-2086 and SR-27417 showed no effect against histamine-induced wheals. Only rupatadine, SR-27417A, SCH-37370, and WEB-2086 showed PAF antagonist activity, whereas pure antihistamines were inactive. The most potent PAF antagonist was SR-27417A, with a maximum effect of 56% and 80% at 1 and 10 mg/kg, resp. Rupatadine and WEB-2086 antagonized PAF-induced wheal response, although they showed less maximum effect and shorter duration of action than SR-27417A. SCH-37370 exhibited only slight PAF antagonist activity at 10 mg/kg. Overall, the histamine- and PAF-induced wheal model in dogs proved useful for independent evaluation of histamine and PAF antagonist properties of the tested compds., as pure antagonists blocked the effect of only one of the mediators. Rupatadine was the only of the seven compds. studied that showed potent dual activity against PAF and histamine.

AN 1997:112567 CAPLUS

DN 126:207287

TI Dual effect of a new compound, rupatadine, on edema induced by platelet-activating factor and histamine in dogs: comparison with antihistamines and PAF antagonists

AU Queralt, Mireia; Merlos, Manuel; Giral, Marta; Puigdemont, Anna

CS Departamento de Farmacologia, Facultad de Veterinaria, Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

SO Drug Development Research (1996), 39(1), 12-18

CODEN: DDREDK; ISSN: 0272-4391

PB Wiley-Liss

DT Journal

LA English

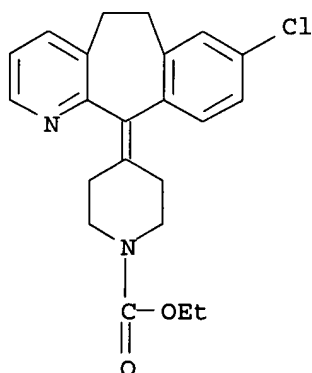
IT 79794-75-5, Loratadine

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(dual effect of a new compound, rupatadine, on edema induced by platelet-activating factor and histamine in dogs and comparison with antihistamines and PAF antagonists)

RN 79794-75-5 CAPLUS

CN 1-Piperidinecarboxylic acid, 4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydro-11H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



=> FIL STNGUIDE

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18/12/2006

Page 23

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	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	90.94	258.09
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-12.00	-12.00

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